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associated before they left for the South. Mr. W. H. Hoyt tells me that three Starlings have been taken recently from a flock that is spending the winter on Noroton Hill, near Stamford. — LOUIS B. BISHOP, M. D., *New Haven, Conn.*

Snow Bunting at Sea.—About noon on November 17, 1900, a Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) was observed at sea by Mr. Paul du Chaillu and myself, on board the American line steamer 'New York.' The bird approached from a southwesterly direction and alighted in the rigging, flying in a rather labored manner. The vessel was then 260 miles east of Sandy Hook and 50 miles distant from the eastern end of Nantucket, the nearest land. The weather was fair. — HUGH M. SMITH, M. D., *Washington, D. C.*

Montana Redpolls.—A small series of Redpolls collected by Mr. Charles T. Hodges at Miles City and Fort Keogh, Montana, during the winter of 1899-1900 has come recently into my possession. The majority are specimens of *Acanthis linaria*, but there are three skins of *A. l. rostrata*, two of *A. l. holbællii*, and two of *A. hornemannii exilipes*.

The Greater Redpoll was taken on March 1 and 6, the Holbæll's (which Prof. Ridgway has examined) on March 2, and the Hoary, on February 26 and March 12. I can find previous records for only *Acanthis linaria* from Montana. — LOUIS B. BISHOP, M. D., *New Haven, Conn.*

***Acanthis linaria rostrata* and *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* in Connecticut.**—In a small collection of bird skins given me some time ago by Dr. W. H. Hotchkiss of this city I find two skins of the Greater Redpoll. They were taken by Dr. Hotchkiss near New Haven on December 17, 1878, and are, I believe, the only specimens of this subspecies so far recorded from Connecticut.

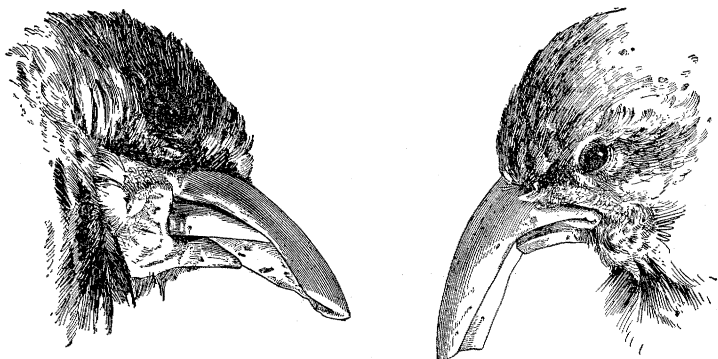
In the same collection was an unlabelled skin of a female Yellow-headed Blackbird, which Dr. Hotchkiss told me he was certain was shot near New Haven in June, 1878. In this connection it may be well to report that another female of this species was taken on Monomoy Island, Mass., September 8, 1897, by Mr. W. B. Revere, and given to me while in the flesh. — LOUIS B. BISHOP, M. D., *New Haven, Conn.*

Deformity of Maxilla in the House Sparrow.—The accompanying illustrations show the overgrowth of maxilla after loss of mandible in a male *Passer domesticus*. The photograph was taken by Mr. A. H. Verrill, who shot the bird in his yard in New Haven, December 10, 1900, and brought it to me in the flesh.

The culmen measures .60 inch from nostril against an average of .39 inch in five normal males of this species. The maxilla measures .16 inch in depth at tip on the right side, but had been worn off on the left where all that was left of the mandible approached it. The normal outer cov-

ering of the bill persists at the base in the form of a triangle, the apex extending .31 inch along the culmen; this portion thus showing much the shape of a normal maxilla. On the rest this outer layer has disappeared, doubtless from effort of the bird to scoop up food. Mr. Verrill said he saw it attempt to pick up pieces of cracker in this manner.

Of the mandible only a fragment .28 inch long (measured from the commissural angle) at the base of the left ramus is present, the rest having



been lost through some accident. The wound had healed, leaving the tongue exposed. Most of the feathers on the upper throat and malar region have been worn away, and the plumage in general was dirty, rumpled and matted, as the bird was of course unable to preen. The body was emaciated, but there was a little subcutaneous fat, and a partial molt was in progress. The stomach contained a little white sand, and a soft, whitish substance, probably cracker.

That this bird in its crippled condition after the loss of the mandible succeeded in living the time necessary for the great overgrowth of the maxilla seems to me very remarkable. Mr. W. H. Hoyt of Stamford has shown me a mounted Parrot (*Amazona leucocephala*) in which the mandible had grown over the maxilla and extends for more than one third of an inch upwards, but this bird lived in captivity. — LOUIS B. BISHOP, *M. D.*, *New Haven, Conn.*

The Loggerhead Shrike in New Brunswick.—On different occasions broods of young shrikes have been seen near here, and the writer always supposed they were the Northern Shrike (*Lanius borealis*), as that was the only species of shrike in Chamberlain's list of New Brunswick Birds. But two years ago on writing to Mr. F. M. Chapman of their occurrence, he suggested that they were *Lanius ludovicianus*. Since that date no young have been observed, but during the past summer, at two different times, shrikes were seen that, I was most certain, were the Loggerhead,